VOL. XLIII-NO.123

THE people of the cities of New York and Brooklyn yesterday opened the great bridge that spans the East river with ceremonies worthy the occasion. The President and his Cabinet, the governor of the State and those of all the adjoining States, and many other public dignitaries, were present, and the streets leading to the bridge on both sides were crowded with the fairest and bravest of the country, the river itself being alive with all sorts of craft filled with eager spectators. All the leading thoroughfares of both Brooklyn and New York were gay with bunting, flowers and evergreeus, and the rejoining of the populace took on every form conceivable. There was much oratory, of course and firing of cannon, and at night a banquet was given, at which many of the first and foremost men of the country were present. The bridge was begun in 1870, and has cost upwards of \$18,000,000, but it is expected that by a judicious system of tolls it will in a few years more than pay for itself. It is an imposing and magnificent structure, and occupying the position it does can be seen to advantage from almost all possible points of view. It takes rank with most solid and grandest structures of spcient or medern times, and its erection emphasizes the progress made in great public works in the Hoited States, and the advance in daring engineering projects. Eisewhere we publish a very full report of the proceedings had yesterday, and a history of the bridge from its inception together with some valuable comparative statistics. From these last our readers will be able to learn how formidable the undertaking was at first, and to appreciste the conservative feeling that held it in abeyance for so many years. By many intelligent men it was held to be chimerical, and by some of the exoguine sort to be a hazardous enterprise beyond accomplishment even by the enterprising people of New York and Brooklyn. But the more daring pushed it forward, pressing upon the attention of the Legislature and public such great works as the Montreal, St. Louis and Louisville bridges, all three of them gigantic structures, constructed in the face of many engineering difficulties. Mr. Roebling, the first engineer, the man to whose brain and skill the conception is due, lost his life by it, and his son, who succeeded him, and who is as famous as his father, has been bed-ridden for three ware as the result

situated and neighboring cities, mry Department by giving it the dispensakeep on trying until the Marine Hospital Service is confined to its legitimate work and the National Board of Health is re-established as firmly as its projectors designed

and the people hoped it would be. THE Hop, Jefferson Davis was expected to he week at Nashville, but at the last moment he was compelled to decline on actions with which he has been pursued ever eince the war, has worn his years so well that lew who know him ever think of him otherwise than as young, alert and active. They stricken in years, and who has accomplished he Scriptural three-score years and ten. deepest physical depression, enabling him to rise superior to silments that would have killed many stronger men, he has been able to bear himself impressively as a man of great strength, se well as of pluck and endurance In the dignified retirement of his present home he has found long-needed rest and recuperation, and is just now convalescing rom a severe attack of illuess. The people of whose "lost cause" he is the representative, hope he will recover from it, and that it will leave him stronger than ever; that his days may be prolonged in the land he loves so

well and for which he has suffered so much. recently erected to the memory of Jefferson over his grave at Monticello will be unveiled with becoming ceremonies. The monument and the elaborate fence around it are now grounds. Of this sum only \$7000 has been were constructed, and the inscriptions are in ceived the President and Cabinet. the words written by himself. The railing The procession of the Brooklyn officials

The Great Thoroughfare Connecting New York and Brooklyn Formally Opened in the

Presence of President Arthur, Members of the Cabinet, City Officials, Distinguished Guests, and a

Vast Concourse of People-Business in Both Cities Suspended, and the Day

Surrendered to the Celebration of the Completion of One of the Wonders of the World.

The History of the Magnifleent Structure from Its Inception, in 1865. to the Present Time.

Sad Pate of the Men Through Whose Inventive Genius and Practical Knowledge

This Marvel of Human Ingenuity Engineering Skill Was Brought to a

Successful Termination-Interesting Statistics-The Romance of the Bridge.

New York, May 24 .- To-day was a gala of a disease brought on by exposure in the day in Proofin. Throughout the city there caissons while the foundations of the im- appeared to be a general surrender or bust alsone towers were being laid. In the accomplishment of this undertaking the metropolis has taken a step forward in the direction where the commerce of the whole country is pushing her, but she has other works to follow of even greater magnitude, the trunnel under the Hudson river, connecting New York with New Jersey, among them. Confined to astronomical being made for the illumination to-night being ma caissons while the foundations of the immense towers were being laid. In the accomplishment of this undertaking the metropolis has taken a step forward in the direction where the commerce of the whole decked most gaily with flags and bunting. we should not be surprised to learn that within the next few years she had two tunnels under the North and two, or even three their city. Venders of bridge somenirs were about in hundreds, and found ready sale for at that time prominent in municipal matters.

John T. Hoffman, S. B. Chittenden, Smith Ety, Jr.; Samuel Booth, Henry G. Stebbins, Martin Kalbfleisch, S. L. Husted, Andrew H. Green and John H. Prestices. Several men at that time prominent in municipal matters if the great body of the back of pictures of the Brooklyn bridge. Fulton street, from the furthest end to the THE President of the United States, who represents the lowest partisenship of the party that elected the lected the lecte tion of the \$100,000 appropriated by Cougers for the prevention of the introduction of yellow-fever. The Marine Hospital Service is the agency through which this is to be done, an agency that has about as much coat of arms of New York and Brooklyn. cost of arms of New York and Brooklyn.

of last summer, played in the very teeth of a decimating epidemic. But the sanitary authorities of the thirteen States that protected against that face and against divert.

In the navy-yard, and all shope of the sanitary authorities of the thirteen States that protected against that face and against divert.

Most of the very teeth of a decimating epidemic, But the sanitary authorities of the thirteen States that protected against that face and against divert.

Most of the very teeth of a decimating epidemic, But the sanitary authorities of the thirteen States that protected against that face and against divert.

Most of the very teeth of a did so, and unantmousty approved it. In 1869 Congress passed an act declaring the bridge did so, and unantmousty approved it. In 1869 Congress passed an act declaring the bridge of the United Strates, provided that the bridge did not obstruct, impair or injurious. tested sgainst that farce and against diverting the yellow-fever fund to political purmost of the exchanges closed at noon, and
ing the yellow-fever fund to political purposes will not, we hope, be discouraged.

They must "try, try again." They must "freehoor. Flags flew from the municipal Secretary of War should first approve the plan. This the and other buildings, in City Hall Park, from business places along Broadway and other streets, and from many private residences. The | 000 to over \$15,000,000 in the cost of the day is all that could be desired for the occasion. bridge as designed by Mr. Roebling it is but The houses along the route of the procession from the Fifth Avenue Hoter to City Heli are decked with colors. At the New York se present and participate in the festivities of | end of the bridge workmen have been busy all the morning putting the finishing touches to the decorations. The picket fence in front | the cost of the entire bridge, including superof the bridge has been removed, and a strong structure, towers, foundations and anchorpolice force guarded the approaches. Crowds began to gather early, and waited with great natience the arrival of the procession and the beginning of the ceremonies. Nearly all foundation was originally intended, whereas vehicles, except street cars, were prevented from passing below streets near the bridge rom so early hour in the morning, and at moon the street cars were stopped. The Sev-Possessing a wonderful vitality, and eath Regiment, National Guards, State of New York, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, detailed as a military escort for the occasion, assembled at

their armore this morning in full uniform. A guard of twenty was detailed to march or either side of the President's carriage. The President's quarters, where it was drawn up. The sidewalks along the route were lined with people. On Madison Square it was estimated that 10,000 people had gathered. The President and invited guests occupied carriages, which were drawn up in line on the south side of the botel. In the first carriage sat President Arthur and Mayor Edeou. In the other carriages Secretaries Frelinghussen and Folger, Postmaster-General Gasham, Secretary Chandler, Attorney-General Brewster, Marshal McMichael, District of Columbia; Alleo Arthur, T. J. Phillips, Surrogate Rollins, Gov. Cleveland, Gov.

completed, and all that remains to be done is | Ludlow, New Jersey; Gov. Fairbanks, Verthe grading and tuifing of the grounds. The | mont; Gens. Stryker and Stocum, Gov. Littegovernment appropriated \$10,000 for the field, Rhode Island; the staff of Gov. Cleveerection of a monument to the memory of land, Gen. Carr and staff, Collector Robert-Jefferson and for the beautifying of the son, Congressman Cor, the Hon. William Windham and Speaker Keiler, State senators expended, though in the same grounds the and Paravian minister. A committee repregraves of Dabney Carr, a signer of the senting the Brooklyn bridge trust-ses escorted Declaration of Independence, and Thomas | the President and Cabinet to the carriages. Jefferson Randolph, a grandson of Thomas | the other guests falling into line and taking Jefferson, have been left unmarked, the carriages assigned them. When the car-Mr. Levy, however, intends to place an ap- ringes passed the Seventh R-giment the compropriate monument on the grave of Carr, mand presented arms. The military then The monument of Jefferson was, in accord- broke into columns and marched down Fifth ance with his directions, made of the same avenue and Broadway to City Hall Park, rough stone that the columns of his home where members of the Common Council re-

surrounding it is said to be the handsomest and tru-tees, escorted by the Twenty-third approaches. piece of orgamental iron work in the coun- Esgiment, arrived at the station at 1 o'clock. try. It was designed by Lieut. Col. Theo- The regiment passed upon the anchorage, The surprise is not that the engineer esti- lay one wire, and il good weather had been where it took up position. Mrs. Roebling, wile of the it walld chief engineer, and her Information has been received of the arrest party arrived afterward in twenty-five carri-

ired by the war vessels in the harbor and in obtaining passageway to the platform.

At the conclusion of the prayer by Bishop Little john, J. S. F. Stranshan, who presided, mocessively introduced the acting president of the Board of Tameton, suo formally precound the bridge to the people of New York and Brooklyn, through their respective mayors, and each made a speech of acceptcornet the "Sixr-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle."

HISTORY OF THE BRIDGE ONE OF THE MARYELS OF THE WORLD-IN-

From a very exhaustive article in a recent issue of the New York Hereld, we learn that o William C. Kingsley and Henry C. Murphy, both of Brooklys, the people of these great cities, as well as those in the remote parts of Lo - Island, are more indebted for he conception, inception and completion of the bridge than to all others combined. If it succeeds, to them belongs the praise; if it fails, they are at least entitled to the credit of a great and good endeavor. Mr. Kings. lev has long been a large holder of real estate in Brooklyn and on Long Island generally, and having come to the conclusion that the little clique which for a generation bad managed public affairs in Brooklyn were more interested in the Union Ferry Company, which carries people to the Brooklyn City Railroad care, which in turn carry the people either to Prospect Park for recreation or to Greenwood Cemetery for rest, determined to inaugurate a new condition of things and force the City of Churches into metropolitan notice. As far back as 1865 Mr. Kingsley matured a bridge project in his mind, settled its termini, hired n engineer to draw a plan and make esti nates, paid him out of his own pocket, and then called his mon-yed friends about him. When organized endeavor is to be condemned we call the organization a "ring;" when it is to be commended we call it a combination Whichever it was, there was then formed, at the instigation of Mr. Kingsley, an organiza-tion of which he was the head-center, which secured legislation in Albany, moulded public opinion through the press, and interested

quently withdrew from the enterprise, as also from the country. All the capital was subscribed for, and the subscribers of the Hights and the streets opening into that have done so ever since. The angineer, John fashionable neighborhood, the decoration is A. Roebling, was engaged in May, 1867, and, ing the eleaning of the streets of Washing.

The invalid engineer will receive the President of Solonov, and that the popular procession from shore to shore could begin to move tary work of the continent. Hospital service brief hour, the public. The colonel is feelis one thing, and quarantine and sanitary inspection another, and they bear about as bis house and share in the ceremonics at the bis house and share in the ceremonics at the bis house and share in the ceremonics at the bridge. From the towers of the great bridge of the enterprise then as now, and after Mr. of the ordinary practicing physician does to
the national flag waves, and the span across
the river is dotted with flags from one end to
ed that a board of most eminent engineers service of New York. Nothing but the most barefaced particanship could induce this trifling with the dearest interests of the people of the Missing is to take place. In the shipping. The war vessels slasippi Valley in the face, too, of their solutions protests against a repetition of the face.

The most barefaced particanship could induce this trifling with the dearest interests of the people of the Missing is to take place. In the harbor flags flew from all the shipping. The war vessels to the face, too, of their solutions of the face. The people of the Missing is to take place and Yantick to give their opinion on the report. They did so, and unanimously approved it. In 1868 Congress, passed any act declaring the

SOME RADICAL CHANGES. In reference to the increase from \$10,800, fair to say that-First, the United States center of the bridge 135 leet. At the same time it was decided to widen the bridge from eighty to eighty-five feet. These changes lding the foundations of the towers in the original estimate was found to be entirely labor in compressed air at such unprecedented depths proved to be four and a haif times as much as was anticipated, as was also that of excavating the hard conglom-erate under the Brooklyn tower. Third, steel was substituted for iron as the material to be used in the con-struction of both the cables and the suspended superstructure, thereby vastly increasing the strength of all the parts. The items thus far enumerated foot up nearly \$2,000,000, which covers the excess in cost on the bridge proper. In his critical results and so of wire. Each wire is an eighth of an the bridge proper. In his critical results and so of wire. command marched down Park and Fifth the bridge proper. In his original plan and each cable, making a bunch or bundle about sixteen to the physical difficulty sixteen to the physical difficulty. tirely of granite and brick—a change that has resulted in one of the firest masonry viaducts in the world. This involved an increased expenditure of a bout \$1,500,000. The archways have been constructed with a view to their utilization as warehouses, and \$400.000 has been set apart by the trustees for the placing of fromts and floors in them. As Mr. Roebling in his original report says, the cost of these improvements should not be cordingly omitted by him. Then there are the station buildings and the elevated railway structures that are now building on the approaches, making a connection of the system of rapid transit of New York

> to promptly provide its proportion of the necessary funds. That this has caused an enormous increase in the cost of the bridge is kind of exposure to dauger. After the first enormous increase in the cost of the bridge is well known, but it would be difficult to name an amount. The land expenses will be perimental part was over; the rest was sim-THE CAISSON MARVEL.

> dent's arrival at the New York tower was by the cities were often at loggerheads. Politics and individual interests time and utes later cannonading from Fort Green work went gradually, though very slowly, on. Now that all is over no one cares particularly to recall the marvelous triumphs rival of the procession at the Brocklya of science over rock and flood, over quick-tower, where Mayor Law received it. On sand and tide. Lives have been lost, health account of the great crowd, much difficulty sacrificed, fortunes spent, years of labor done was experienced by the mayors and officials the present, its benefits for the inture. So far as the public are concerned all that So far as the public are concerned all that is apparent is the structure—two huge stone towers, behind which has the bridge, leading into Brooklyn beyond, coming into rew York here. Who can tell how the towers are placed in position and on what foundation they rest? To present technical description here would be an absurdity. Suffice it to say that by the nid of a caisson, a huge wooden diving hell on which were laid.

the impomerable difficulties of a technical na-ture which confronted the workmen at every will test its strength ere the year rolls by, and victory will perch upon the banners of all connected with it, unless it falls into the step, but it is easy to understand that on this own weight sunk it to the level carefully of the trusses, the suspenders, the joints, the who, aided by prepared machinery, hauled

Brooklyn caisson was not ready until May, 1870, at which time it was towed into its berth near the Fulton ferry clip. After was thoroughly ready the granite blocks, averaging five tons each, were gradually laid until the middle of July of that year, when compressed air was let in and workmen began to excavate beneath. The Brookly: embarranments were trivial in comparison with those on this side, and after a depth of forty-five and a baif feet was reached, the entire stratum being a tough mixture of peculiar clay, it was deemed safe to rest, fill the caisson with solid hydraulic concrete, which soon became as firm as the rock itself, and leave it. This work lasted until the middle of the mouth of March, 1071, needy on cuttre year, two months of which, costly lesson, but forewarned forearmed, and when the New York caisson was built a boiler iron lining was provided at a cost of \$20,000, which, with the \$15,000 loss in Brooklyn, added a pleasant total of \$35,000 to the expense account. On this side the

however, were lost on account of a \$15,000 fire in the caisson, which necessitated the flooding of the interior. It was a

air. It seems rather tough that Mr. Roebling, whose inventive genius and practical knowledge secured the successful termi-nation of this endeavor, was not per-mitted to see it. He was the first victim in a rather remarkable list, having died with lockiaw which resulted from a crushing of his foot in the summer of 1869, while superin-tending the works. His son and partner, Washington A. Roebling, was at once put in the succession, where he has remained until now, although his personal presence has not been possible since the fire in the caisson in 1871, when he contracted a curious disease, with which he has been afflicted ever since. Having finished the foundations in this extraordinary manner the upward progress of the great towers was the second step. Obvi-ously there was nothing about this of a startthe towers are 2767 feet bigh, but aside from the necessity for accurate elevation and the many loop holes and subdivisions which the full towers rise thirty feet higher to a point where huge fron plates rest as a kind of saddle for the play of the cables supporting the bridge and running back to the sandorages on either side. The Brooklyn tower was ficished in May, 1875, and the New York tower in July 1875.

THE BRIDGE. The bridge may be said to begin at Chatham Square in New York and end at the coraer of Sands and Washington streets in Brooklyn, but the bridge proper, the single span which constitutes the marvel of anchorage. At the towers the bridge is 118 et above high-water mark, and in the center 135 feet. Clearly the first thing to be each side of the river. These anchorages hold the witer, and are located 230 feet inland from the towers on each side. There they stand, vast aggregations of stone, 119 feet by 132 feet at the base, clusty feet above high-water mark, and weighing 60,000 tons each. There is nothing peculiar in the outthat at the bottom are four huge cast iron

New York tower in July, 1876.

plates, one for each cable, sixteen and one-half feet by seventeen and one-half feet in

THE WISES IN THE CABLE.

joined over a windlass, and an endless wire

nly a matter of routine and careful date

rope or belt was then workable through the

size, two soil one-half feet thick, and weigh-In this cast iron anchor plate are fastened parallel icon bars, which run up through the the anchorage walls some twentyeach cable, making a bunch or bundle about approaches constructed of light iron girders, of binding them together may be readily or trestle work, supported by pillars of brick or stone, but it was concluded to build ensure the wires in small parcels, nineteen to a cable, and each holding 278 single wires.

scross from tower to tower. It was fire coiled on a scow. One end was raised to the tower top, dropped on the other side, taken back to the auchorage and made fast. The scow was then towed across the river, the wire rope running from the coil as it went. Once there it was hoisted to the top of the second tower, and in turn fastened at the auchorage. When a second rope was been built. Of cottle, it is was not origin-ally contemplated, and it has ewelled the cost of the bridge by nearly half a million. carried over in the same way the two were Finally, there is a comprehensive item which entire distance. Over this, which in engin-eering parlance is called a "traveler," the would be underestimated at half a million writer made a trip in a "buggy," which was simply a contrivence of boards, with iron holders, like an old-fashioned scales, the loop medical, funereal and prancial. These additions to the cost, however, would never have swelled to so large an amount if i had not been for the needless and costly delay caused by the failure of the civoi New York unique and peculiar sensation. It did neither, The trip was absolutely unevent-

largely redeemed by the rentals the cities will receive from the warehouses under the They began to run and regulate the cable wires in June, 1877, and finished the work in October, 1878. It took about half an hour to in Montreal of William C. Phelan, counterfeiter and fugitive from justice, from Portland, Me., with \$10,000 in bonds of the Mayflower Mining Company of Utah in his possession.

ages, and at 1:30 o'clock Eishop Littlejohn
and his assistants in their robes made their
way with great difficulty through the crowd
that already filled every foot of space in the
session.

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way in June, 1878, one of the
way with great difficulty through the crowd
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getting seats. A salute announcing the Presi- them many a time. The trustees appointed workmen, it hade fair to sink a ferryboat and

the form at 2:16 o'clock, and the yards of the men-of-war were manned. Fiftuen min
official investigations intervened. Still the SOME INTERESTING FIGURES. The weight of the central span is 6740 tons, and the estimated weight of a crowded bridge, carts, people and all, is 1380 tons. These supporting tables must therefore be capable of helding up 8120 tons, and it is calculated that the lengthwise pull in the cables becomes about 12,000 tons and their extreme strength 43,000 tons. As the struc-ture now presents itself there are five paralture now presents itself there are five parallel avenues, about sixteen feet wide. The outer two, nineteen feet wide, are devoted to vehicles, and the central road, fifteen and a half feet wide, is devoted to pedestrians. The view—but never mind the view, that will aposit for itself, and loudly. On either side of this elevated footpath is an avenue for the use of surface cars, one line going to Brookiyn, the other coming to New York. It is intended to keep the cars continually on the go by means of a continuous chain, and once mayors, and each made a speech of acceptance. Congressman Hewitt also made an
address, and the Rev. Dr. Storrs delivered an
oration. Levy succeeded them, giving on his
cornet the "Sin-Spangled Banner." "Hail

Thus wooden diving bell, on which were laid
the solid wills of masonry, little by little the
yest foundation on the New York side was
sunk eighty feet below the surface of the
reshing waters, resting on the bedrocks there. The canson top was 102 feet by 172 feet and twenty-two feet thick, of tough Southern pine, fastened by belts and joints, argregating 250 tons in weight. The sides at the top were eight feet thick, and tapered down to eight inches thick. On this crieson (and for that matter the Brooklyn work was done in the same way) the huge foundation was built by a scientific laying of huge stones, whose registing place. The reader may not appreciate the lunguages and the capital and expert manipulation. It is done and the lunguages met this morning and expert manipulation. It is done and ready for its work. Forty millions of people

> braces, the planks and the beams are of interest to those who deal with them only They are part and parcel of a system which up at the stone and dirt at the bottom that the final rest was as it should be, on the 24th of May will be tested. "And have there been no mistakes?"
> "Possibly. But aside from the aiterations in the original plan, as given above, there re none on record. "And no casualties?" "Indeed there have been. Not less than twenty men directly connected with the work have paid the debt of nature. The sad death of Chief Engineer John A. Roebling cast a shadow upon the enterprise from the first. The first treasurer, Mr. John H. Preutice, one of Brooklyn's choicest spirits, and Henry C. Murphy, long the president of and freary C. Murphy, long the president of the company, are among those who drew out at the command of the Supreme Power. Mr. Murphy was induced by Mr. Kingaley at most at the start to take an interest in the enterprise, and his tact and acquaintance among the Democrats in Albany enabled him to do yeoman's service with his wing of politicians, as Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan's ma-nipulative facility was aided by the Repub-cans. The record shows that twenty men have been fatally injured on and about the

a structure, and felt a warm interest in the enterprise. He embarked in it with enthu-siasm, and for two years worked faithfully at the important preliminaries. One day, while the Brooklyn side, his foot was accidentally crushed. Sixteen days after this unfortunate courrence the engineer died of lockiaw, be ore a stroke of actual construction had been done on the bridge. Here was one valuable life sacrificed to the great work. The dead man's mm, who was Tamiliar with all his plans, took his place as thief engineer. Like his father, he was devoted to the enterprise. He labored at it more diligently and for more hours of the day than any of his autordinates, until a disease, contracted through constant exposure to the damp of the foundations, destroyed his bealth. Three years after his father's death he was physically prostrated, although his mind remained as clear as ever. He rewatch and direct the work, although his brain has been laboring on the undertaking, while the devotion and intelligence of his needed for the steel bands and traces and wife tave made up for the loss of his bodily activity. Cot. Roebling's health has been such the anchorages, the building of the masonry there was precisely like that of any other. At the hight of 118 feet above high water mark, each tower is divided into three sub-towers by two avenues 314 feet wide. sub-towers by two avenues 31½ feet wide.

These rise to a hight of 120½ feet, above which the full towers rise thirty feet higher rise on with the aid of his wife one of the ternity.

> terprise. STATISTICS GIVING THE DIMENSIONS OF THE BRIDGE AND COMPARISONS WITH THE OTHER GREAT

Construction commenced January 3, 1570. Bridge completed 1883.

Weight of Suspenders. Weight of Cables. Between anchorages Weight of Timber Flooring Weight of Steel Rails and Iron.

Very grand total ... POINTS.

One horse, or horse and man.
One horse and vehicle.
Two horses and vehicle.
Two horses and vehicle. Two-horse trucks or wagons. Sheep and hogs, each

Comparison with Other Bridges.

Chelses, suspended
Cincinuati and Covington (over the Ohio)
suspended, built 1867.
Ciffton (over Nisgara river), suspended
Friborg, built 1832, suspended
Rangerford, suspended
Kied, suspended
Menal, built 1832-25, suspended
Nigara, built 1830-49, suspended
Petth, built 1830-49, suspended Not Suspension. Cletaria forer St. Lawrence river), wrough

Susquehanna, stone 4.500
Albany, N. Y., extreme length 4.500
Albany, N. Y., double-track railway bridge
(largest draw span in the world) 2.500
Vittula river, Germany, iron
Firth of Tay, length nearly two miles or 10.321

THE CALVINISTS.

Another Open Rupture Between the Northern and Southern Presbyterians More Than Probable.

Sanatoga, May 24.—The General Assembly opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Noyes, of Evaneton, Ill.

By manimous consent, Dr. Biddle, secretary of the Freedmen's Board, made an appeal for Biddle University.

Further consideration of the Book of Disciple was made the second order for Friday afternoon. The Baptist Bible Convention Adjust All Differences Amid Great Enthusiasm

lay delegates, including Congressman Aldrich, el Chicago, and Judge D. J. Hughes, of Ontario. Bishop Latane, of Baltimore, Dr. Herrey Ganse, of St. Louis. The report was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. J. Addison Henry presented the report of the Committee on Church Pol-

ity, regarding twenty-two overtures from Presbyteries. Among those of importance adopted were that Dominion ministers were

admitted without a year's probation; short term deacons cannot be elected; the rule

term deacons cannot be elected; the rule forbidding granting letters to members after two freeze absonce applies not to ministers; ruling elders must tender resignations to electing churches; members cannot be admitted without water baptism; the Presbytery of Alseka is constituted; it is not expedient now to reduce the delegation of the General Assembly, the Presbytery of Manufacture of Freeze and the constituted of the General Assembly, the Presbytery of Freeze and the constituted of the General Assembly, the Presbytery of Freeze and the constituted of the General Assembly, the Presbytery of Freeze and the constituted of the General Assembly, the Presbytery of Freeze and the constituted of the constituted of the constituted of the General Assembly, the Presbytery of Freeze and the constituted of the General Assembly the Constituted of t

In the evening a popular meeting was held under the auspices of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. Harriet Johnson pre-

LITERARY NOTES.

THE INSURANCE LAW JOURNAL, for April

A copy of Students' Songs has been received, embracing a compilation of the words and music of the newest and most popular songs

Do you go up and down elevators in an

than half those of stock companies.

An Ohio Sensation.

VAN WERT, O., May 24 .- The suit brought by John Wendell, late an inmate of the Day ton Insane Asylum, against John Bowers,

wealthy farmer living near here, for \$10,000 damages, created quite a sensation in this

community. Wendell in his petition say that while he was in the asylum said Bower did debsuch and carnally know Mrs. Wen

lell, and that a child was born to her, of which

Booming Rosecrans for President.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23 .- The Council o

MEMORY is the treasury of reason, th

registry of conscience, and the council chan ber of thought, but what is memory withou

reason and judgment? It is these last that

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endered their verdict accordingly.

Pirrsnung, May 24.—The General Assem-bly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America met this morning, and organ-

At the afternoon esssion the first order was consideration of the report of the Committee on Existing Relations between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Presbyteries, pre-sented Monday by the Rev. Dr. Dickey. Just before adjournment for dinner, a tele gram was received from the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Saratogs, conveying raternal congratulations, and referring to Ephesians iii, 14-17. The clerk com-menced reading it at the thirteenth verse, and After a long and somewhat acrimonious debate, the moderator's gavel fell at the hour created quite a scene. of adjournment, and the matter went over. Dr. Kempshall, from the Judiciary Cor.

Dr. Kempehali, from the Judiciary com-mittee, made a report on the Rev. W. W. McLane's herest appeal. He reported that the committee had heard the case, and read a letter from the Rev. W. W. McLane asking Reformed Presbyterians. Pirrasuno, May 24.—The Synod of the Privatoric, May 24.—Inc Synon or the Reformed Presbyration Church are convened at 9 o'clock this morning, the Rev. Dr. Faria, moderator, in the chair.

The Rev. R. M. Somerville, of New York, presented a report of the Sabbath-school work, which stated that the only means of to withdraw the appeal from the order of suspension against him, stating that he should at once notify the church in Steubenville, O. of which he had been pastor, of his with securing permanent national reform was commenced by educating children in Sab-bath-schools. drawal from the ministry of the Presbyterias Church, and ask for a letter stating such fact. Leave to withdraw was granted and the Judiciary Committee discharged.

This statement was emphatically objected to, and after a breezy debate the sentence was stricken out and the report adopted.

The Committee on Temperance reported through the Rev. T. P. Robb, of Linion, Is., sided. Addresses were delivered by sever a series of resolutions piedging themselves to secure constitution prohibitional, and de-nouncing the use of tobacco in any form, characterizing its effect as weakening to the moral forces, and thus becoming a stumbling THE Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery, for May, is unusually interesting to the profession. It is full of timely articles that will be sepecially appreciated by doctors block in the way of temperance reform. All kinds of ministers and others in the Church were urged to stop the babit, as the example set to the young was demoralizing. After in this section, reading the report, on motion it was laid on

Southern Presbyterians. LEXINGTON, KY., May 24.—The Assembly Communications touching the observance of the Sabbath were referred to a special

recommended that the substance of overtures be published in the minutes.

Telegrams of Christian salutation were read from the Young Men's Christian Asso-ciation in session at Milwaukee; also the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly at Nash-The Assembly returned the salutations

The Committees of the Home and Foreign Missions reported both fields in good condi-The Committee on Resolutions on Fraternal Correspondence with the Northern As-sembly reported that it should be carried on by delegates in 1884-85, afterward by letter.
Dr. Smoot read a letter from Dr. Brown, one of the delegates to the Northern Assembly, stating that Dr. Cosby had offered reso-lutions in the Northern Assembly sweeping away all imputations against the Southern Church, which was referred to Drs. Herrick, Johnson, Breckenridge and Cosby; that a majority of the committee reported against the resolutions. The letter caused some ex-citement in this body, and will probably be

Bowers was the father, and therefore be was damaged to the shove amount, but the jury thought \$950 would cover all damages, and ternity.
Dr. Nicolls, of the Northern Assembly. took his leave to-day in a feeling manner.

A misunderstanding of the action of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly on fra-Democratic Union Veterans, at a meeting held this evening, proposed to extend its or ganization to all parts of the United States ternal relations makes a fourth statement of the facts of their action necessary. On Tuesday the Committee on Overtures reported and recommended the following: Rosecrans will be made head of the organication with a view, is to believed, to give his a Presidential boom.

Jeselved, That all correspondence with other relesiastical bodies shall be conducted by letter At the afternoon erasion Dr. Bullock offered the following substitute:

Recoised. While it is our rule to conduct correspondence by letter, yet, under the present extra ordinary circumstances, and to avoid the appearance of discourters, this Assoubly deems it proper that for the present delegates be commissioned: the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Churc of the United States of America. convince us that we can't get rafely through the winter without Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. OR PRIOR

After a lengthy discussion the subject was laid over a unfinished business. When taken up on Wednesday discussion was kept up at great length. At the afternoon sersion C. R. Hempbill offered the following sub-

stitute:

Resolved, That the method of correspondence by letter, which now obtained between the Presby-teriau Church of the United States and all other churches, except the Reformed Dutch Church and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, be extended to these bodies, with the exception, however, that deligates be appointed to these respective churches at their next meeting, to convey our cordial Christian salutations, and to state to these bodies the method of our frium correspondence, in the hope that it may meet their approval, and that the attention of our Presb isries be called to this action of the General Assembly.

This substitute was stopped by 113 wear to

This substitute was adopted by 113 year to 23 nays. Reaching a final vote, the substi-tute was referred to a committee of seven to perfect the phraseology of the resolutions. The report of the committee appears in to-day's proceedings and is made the special order for Friday, when a heavy debate is Dr. McElwaine's resignation as secretary

of Home Missions was accepted by the As There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or sembly, he having accepted the presidency of Hampden Sidney College. Ammonia. Saptist Sible Convention Has been used for years in a million homes. SARATOGA, May 24.—The Baptist Bible

Convention had a four hours session yester-day afternoon, with a packed audience. The plerest was at white heat. Debute on the done continued. An address was made by President George W. Northrup, of the Chicago Toeological Seminary.

Dr. P S. Hen-on, of Chicago, said the voice of God had been heard in the deliberations of this assembly. The Rev. W. J. Patrick, of Missouri, also The Rev. A. E. Dickinson, of Virginia,

WE MAKE NO SECOND CRADE COOD RUREKA COUNCIL, No. 5, R. and S.
M.—Will meet in stated assembly
this ifRIDAY) night, May 25th, at S.
O'clock, for work in the Royal Master's
Degree and dispatch of business. All companion R. and S. M. 's fraternally invited.
By order W. S. MATHEWS, T. I. G. M.
Attest; D. C. Trader, Recorder. said the whole South would trust the conclusions of the convention. Dr. Wm. Lawrence, of Chicago, and President Moss, of the State University of Indi-ana, made addresses. Resolutions recommending that all Bap-Resolutions recommending that all Esp-tist Bible work in foreign lands be done through the Missionary Union at Boston, and all Bible work in this country be done through the Publication Society at Phila-delphia; also providing that the American and Foreign Bible Society nominate three members to the Board of the Publication Masonic Notice.

COUTH MEMPHIS LODGE, No. 118, F. and A. M., will meet in special communication this (FRIDAY) night, May 25th, at 8 o'clock, for work; in the E. A. Degree. All E. A.'s are fraternally invited. By order. CHARLES L. LOOP, W.M. BEN K. FULLEN, Secretary. members to the Board of the Publication Society, hand over its effects and go out of existence, were read by President Strong, of Rochester.

Dr. J. W. Sarles, a warm advocate of the Foreign Bible Society, brought out storms of appliance by voting for the resolutions. To the amszement of the whole convention only thirty voted against the resolutions, while 307 voted for them.

307 voted for them.

Dr. Boardman called upon Dr. Sarles to offer a prayer thanking God for the conclu-The evening session was crowded. Dr. Philip Schaeff, Presbyterian commentator, "Exhilarating, good for Loss of Appetite." Peter Squire, Chemist to the Queen. offered a prayer. Capt. Morgan, president of the Bible So-ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS. Of all Grovers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealer BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Capt. Morgan, president of the Bible So2,800 ciety, handed a paper to the secretary. It
1,792
3,793 stated that the Managers and Board of the society recognized the hand of God in the magnimity of the vote of the afternoon meeting.
The paper pledged the Bible Society to abide
by the result, and asked to withdraw the
thirty six negative vote.

This was allowed, followed by applicuse
repeated again and again, singing and hand-WANTED. 2000 Head Stock Cattle. H 16HEST price paid for 1, 2, 3 and 4 year old Stock Cattle. JOSEPH FREY, National Stock Yard, Memphis,

shaking. The result was wholly unexpected GROCERS and universally gratifying. MISSIONARY UNION. The Missionary Union began this morning, with fully 1500 delegates in attendance.

> 1000 Brls, fine Retailers' Sugar-ellerade 1000 Rags Sice Green Elo Coffee. 1000 Bags Shot.

160 Dozen Brooms. 300 Dozen Buckets, Tubs, Washbor and Siever.

1000 Pags Virginia H. P. Peannis. 25 Cases Axle Grease. 160,600 Pounds Fancy Candy. 1000 Boxes Lemons. We manufacture Stick Candy, PERFECTLY PURE, entirely free

afternoon.

The moderator was instructed to convey fraternal salutations to the United Presbyterian tieneral Assembly, in session at Pittsburg, and to the Baptist National Convention, in session at Saratoga Springs.

The special Committee on Ministerial Support reported favorably to appointing a committee which shall be instructed to design Oliver,Finnie&Co mittee which shall be instructed to device means to raise the stipend paid to disabled ministers to \$300, if possible, and report to the next annual Assembly.

The annual report of the Standing Committee on Education was read by the Rev. mittee on Education was read by the Rev. The Rever Gausse of St. Louis. The report

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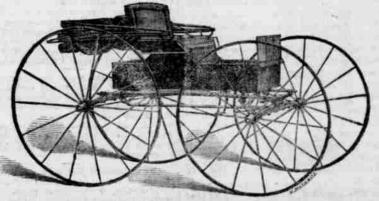
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